

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VI.

WASHINGTON N. C. APRIL 27, 1821.—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS,

No. 05.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for the year one thousand, eight hundred and twenty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, to wit:

For the pay of the army, and subsistence of the officers, nine hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For three months' gratuitous pay for disabled officers and soldiers, including travelling allowances for the same, sixty thousand dollars.

For subsistence, one hundred and four thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already appropriated.

For forage for officers, for one thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars.

For clothing, two hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, in addition to an unexpended balance of thirteen thousand nine hundred and three dollars and seventy-two cents.

For the Medical and Hospital Department, twenty-four thousand five hundred and five dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and six cents.

For the Quartermaster General's Department, two hundred and two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already appropriated, to wit:

For regular supplies, transportation, rents and repairs, postage and courts martial, and contingencies of the Department, and pay of soldiers employed in the erection and repairs of barracks, surveys, roads, and other labor, three hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To complete the barracks at Boston Rouge, twenty thousand dollars; and for the transportation of ordnance, fifteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Quartermaster General's Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For the Military Academy, seventeen thousand and thirty-six dollars and twenty-two cents.

For fortifications two hundred and two thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the following fortifications, to wit:

Fort Delaware, fifty-five thousand dollars, to complete the same.

Fort Washington, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Fort Monroe, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars.

Riglets, sixty thousand dollars.

Mobile Point, thirty thousand dollars.

Repairs and contingencies, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, forty thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and forty thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, an unexpended balance of twenty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seven cents.

For the fulfilment of existing contracts for cannon, shot, and shells, and for the purchase of one thousand and sword belts, and of timber for gun carriages, fifty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, two hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and one thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For the half pay pensions of widows and orphans, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrearages, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen, fifty thousand dollars, in addition to a

former appropriation of twenty thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Indian Department, one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and five dollars and four cents.

For the current expenses of the Indian Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the Revolutionary pensioners of the United States one million two hundred thousand dollars, being part of the unexpended balance of a former appropriation.

For carrying into effect the Treaty concluded with the Creek nation on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty concluded with the Choctaw nation of Indians on the eleventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, five thousand dollars; and for payment of one year's annuity to Mushulabba, a Choctaw chief, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the road in the state of Georgia through the Creek nation, under the acts of the twenty-seventh April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and fourteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

For discharging arrearages incurred in building the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, forty thousand dollars.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore
March 2d, 1821.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE

LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA.

The final settlement of the titles and limits of these ceded territories, in the most harmonious and effectual manner, with the royal and national authorities of Spain, and with the most friendly understanding of all the European sovereigns and other powers in amity with France and Spain, is a consummation devoutly to be acknowledged by the friends of peace. The part with the President of the United States has taken in these affairs, in his Ministerial characters of 1795, and 1802, in Europe, and in his more elevated stations of President, Senator, and Secretary of State and War, in this country, have identified his name and character with that extensive combined acquisition.

The ripest fruit, which is yet unplucked, of these fair acquisitions, is the suspended capital of our injured citizens, to the amount of five millions of dollars, which will come to the hands of its owners in the appreciated money of the present time. This great restoration of active capital, under the judicious and equitable arrangements of the government, will sensibly contribute to the re-animation of the business of our country, bearing, as it does, a serious proportion to the whole specie medium.

The addition to our coasts of more than 1200 miles, according to its curvatures from Saint Mary's to the Sabine, in a temperature capable of producing the *China orange*, corresponding with those of the bays of St. Ubes and Cadix, must give us, with the Keys and little islands, a complete and extensive new faculty for the manufacture of salt for our whole consumption, and for exportation.

The numerous ports from Amelia Island to N. Orleans, and the Sabine, as well from their connections with our own interior, and adjacent country, as from their ministering to the foreign and the coasting trade, and by their salt, to the fisheries, and wet provision business, and particularly with that of the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and foreign America, will give a spring, an expedition, and an extension, to our foreign and domestic commerce, of the deepest interest at the present time.—It will enable us also to cure or to prevent the evils to us of that pestiferous and marauding spirit, which created during the wars that grew out of the French revolution, has been particularly nourished by many obvious circumstances, on all the American coasts south

of Georgia, since the changes in the government of Saint Domingo, in 1791, the embarrassments of Spain and Portugal, and the civil and revolutionary struggles of the various communities and powers in Southern America, on the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific.

The momentary depression of the prices of American productions, bread stuffs, including rice, tobacco, sugars and cotton, and of distilled and fermented liquors, gives a great importance to every opportunity, faculty, and discovery, which shall, by adding to the employment of our people limit the excess, and prevent the depression of the various present fruits of cultivation.

It is manifest the climate and soil of the peninsula of Florida, must be capable of various productions, including the pine apple; and all those of Spain and Portugal, south of the orange temperature of Lisbon or Cintra, in orange of which is rivalled by that of St. Augustine, at less than 30 deg N. latitude. This demarkation includes the olive of Spain, with its oil, salt (as before mentioned,) the fig of Spain and Portugal, the silk of Spain, the suspended sugars of Mediterranean Spain, the lemon and the

soar or Seville, orange, various minor fruits, the grape vines of Xeres, St. Lucar, Malaga, Benecarlo, Lisbon, Oporto, Caracalla, with their fabrications of wine, brandy, and the dried raisin, and the fresh grape, by short voyages to the Northern ports. The climate of the Turkey, or Smyrna, or drum fig, in 38 degrees equal (at the usual difference of 10 deg) to our 28 degrees, must be found in the peninsula of Florida, and the great olive countries of Italy, Asiatic Turkey, and Attica; after the same allowance of 10 degrees of difference, must be presumed to exist in our new acquisition. Being singularly peninsular, and affected by the constant and near course of the warm Gulf Stream, the climate must be favorable to growths of more Southern countries, and annually more so, as the country shall be cleared and drained. The sea weeds for barilla, and kelp, merit a careful research. We have not yet spoken of the soil. We pre-

fer coffee and cacao or cocoa, with the date, the lime, pimento or allspice, or Jamaica pepper, the benoi oil and castor oil plants, and other productions of the West Indies, may succeed on millions of acres of southern peninsular Florida, in which the earth is not frosted, so far as those productions depend on climate.

In regard to the land, coffee, the universal favorite of the world, does not require a rich soil, especially for the more delicate and esteemed qualities. Neither does the olive nor the grapevine, nor the date. The success of coffee, in some sufficient places, in so large a country, are to be confidently expected, and will prove an easy, healthful and profitable new employment of a considerable portion of both our poor and our African population. The vine grows in France, in gravels, pine barrens and blowing sands. Attica, famous for its ancient commerce in olive oil, is a very sterile country. The olive, occasionally failing in France in the 45d degree of N. latitude, must succeed in all Florida to the south of St. Augustine, and probably of St. Mary's river, in 31 degrees north latitude. The date grows in the countries under the equator, and thence to the island of Sardinia, in 39 degrees north latitude, equal to our 29 degrees, and must succeed in our new peninsula. The temperature of Grenada, in Spain, is the only climate in Europe in which the dried grape, or raisin is well and abundantly produced by the sun and skill. It is supposed by some, that the warm temperature produced by the passage of the air over the Gulf Stream, enables the planters to raise the sea island cotton. If this be founded, Florida will greatly extend our advantages in that respect. The warmth of the Gulf Stream has been often proved by the thermometer. The Zante, or Corinth fruit, so called, grows in the temperature of Florida.

The magazines of the live oak, peculiar to America, and other timber and useful woods, cannot be unknown to any who have attended to the subject. Much of it grows on the coasts and navigable waters, and may be rendered valuable by local ships and house building, and by water and steam mills. The West India trade in lumber must be immense, and very active. The breeding and use of asses and mules, and the easy exportation of the same to our foreign neighbors, must constitute a great business even in the poorest districts of land. The ingenuity, versatility, and

activity of our condemned will subject the capacities of the country and coasts, and the climate, to innumerable experiments, in order to make the best of a good bargain.

COLUMBIANUS.

New York, April 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the regular packet ship *James Monroe*, Capt. Rogers, arrived at this port in 15 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 2d of March—seven days later than the last arrival.

The affairs of Naples, and the movements of the Austrian forces, are among the most interesting subjects mentioned in the papers.

London, Feb. 27.

By JAVASION OF NAPLES.
Naples on the 11th inst. letter received from thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples. The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters:—

NAPLES, Feb. 11.

The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th with the ultimatum of the Allied Sovereigns. On the outside of the city gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who according to instructions previously given by him were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the ultimatum of the Congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of War! War! War! from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:—

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.
2. That during the period while this reorganization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons, shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded to And,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops, will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Gen. Guglielmo Pepe commands in the Abruzzi; Arconvi, in San Germano; Carascosa and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Ruffangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The Prince Vicar General will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Begia commands at Gaeta. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery. The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed on the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerillas.

Rome, Feb. 13.

Intelligence has been received that a corps of Neapolitans, 26,000 strong, have advanced to Velletri, and that they meditate the occupation of the strong posts in the neighbourhood of this city.

Milan, Feb. 20.

A division of the Austrian army entered the province of Ferrara on the 7th, and marched in three columns to Bologna, where they were quartered in the different convents, the inhabitants refusing to receive them into their houses. Another division defiled through Romagna, by the way of Comacchio. This corps, consisting of 10,000 troops, was at Pesaro on the 14th, and calculated on taking up quarters at Ancona on the 16th. Of this section of the Austrian army which entered Bologna, the greater part took the road of Tuscany, and smaller that of Emilia, leaving behind 2,000 men in Bologna, who, however, took no part in the duty of the place, which was performed as usual by the pontifical troops.

P. S. It is just ascertained that the column which marched from Bologna by the road of Tuscany, has arrived at Macerata, a place between Florence and Rome.



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1821.

Cheer up readers! the end of the *Smug-chewing* controversy is at length before you.

In reply to the queries proposed by our Correspondent, "A. C. S." in last Recorder.—We can only say that it is out of our power at this time, to state what has been done by the former Commissioners of the Town, as their accounts are not yet properly arranged. Those just induced into office, will at an early day, take into consideration the grievances complained of, so far as they come under their special jurisdiction.

Melancholy occurrence.—On Sunday last six of the Onondago pilots were attempting to board a vessel, the boat in which they were, unfortunately upset, and four of the number found a watery grave—the names of the unfortunate men, are as follows: Cornelius Austin, Phillipine Austin, Francis Burrus, and Wilson Neil—One of them, Cornelius Austin, has left a wife and several children, who are by this sad stroke, deprived of their best friend.

FOR THE RECORDER.

He has shot his bolts away,
Till his exhausted quiver yielding none;
He gleams the blunted shafts that have recoiled
And aims them at the shield of truth again.

COWPER.

Mr. Editor,

My communication that appeared in your paper a short time since, seems to be somewhat exceptionable with Mr. Adolphus. My pen he thinks was "dipped in gall to vent my rage." But I do assure him that my disposition does not correspond with his so nearly as he may imagine. I have not yet been deprived of reason by the storm of passion, nor is it likely that my rage will be excited against a writer reduced to such contemptible shifts as to forsake the original subject of controversy, and commence a pedantic criticism on words. Nor should I Mr. Editor, have obtruded on the columns of your paper again, but for the purpose of refuting the criticism of this literary quack. Although his remarks at first view appear plausible, yet an attentive perusal of them, cannot fail to prove, that his pretensions to the office of a critic is as absurd, as his assumption of the privilege of correcting our habits is arrogant.

It will scarcely be necessary for me to suggest that the words *eloquent* and *eloquence* are synonymous terms, perhaps as much so as any two in the English language.—And I should not have done so but for the sake of Mr. Adolphus, whose stupidity might lead him to cavil at what he does not understand. With his usual correctness of discrimination, he asserts that the word *eloquent* can only be applied to oral communication, and brings several quotations by way of corroborating his position—one of which taken from Dryden, may prove the contrary of what he intends; at least it is extremely ambiguous and proves nothing in his favour. But I will not rest my defence on the mistakes of such a blunderer as Mr. Adolphus, but give authorities not less cogent than his own. In an eulogy passed on Milton in his description of the Court of Pandemonium, he will find it applied as I have used it; "Milton's pregnant imagination, wit, eloquence, and learning, in the composition and description of his court, far exceeded Ovid's in his description of the palace in the Sun." In Robertson's history of Charles V. "In the year 966 Gerbert, Archbishop of Ravenna, afterwards pope Sylvester II, addressed a letter to all Christendom in the name of the Church of Jerusalem. It is elegant & pathetic." And again when speaking of letters wrote by Don John Padilla to his wife, he says, "The strain of these letters is so eloquent and high spirited, that I have translated them for the entertainment of my readers. Bessel in his history of George III when speaking of the Middlesex election, says, "This election called forth the epistolary eloquence of this renowned writer, Junius."

Mr. Adolphus also thinks the word rhetoric was misapplied. The way in which this word was used, I presume it does not allude to written, but to oral communication. For the application of its application certainly appears ambiguous. I shall therefore not trouble myself to give quotations to show that the word can be applied to writing as well as speaking; though I can give some that Mr. Adolphus can neither contravert nor misconstrue. But there has already been enough said on the subject—for every person possessed of

common understanding need no quotations nor explanations, to convince them of the accuracy of my application of these words; and the quotations I have given will no doubt satisfy those even of the weakest capacities, and perhaps Mr. Adolphus himself.

Who reads wise lectures, and describes aloud.

A sense he knows not, to the wandering crowd.

I know nothing about Latin Mr. Editor, and therefore cannot say any thing relative to the etymology of those words; but am governed in the use of them by those sages whose writings are highly appreciated by the learned and enlightened.

I feel no disposition to hold any farther controversy with Mr. Adolphus about the derivation and application of words—a subject quite extraneous from the one on which I commenced, and was selected by him unfortunately to betray the weakness of his own intellect; nor shall I Mr. Editor trespass on your goodness again, in reply to this vain critic, that can claim no more pretension to criticism than I make to rhetoric.

Before I draw to a conclusion, I would barely observe, that the arrogant and disgusting effusions of Miss Clarissa Candid discovers a weakness and licentiousness in its author that does not deserve a reply. Could I but obtain the most distant idea that she is a lady of that delicacy and refinement that she would fain have us to believe, I would forbear, and only ask, "O shame where is thy blush?" But when we take into consideration the effrontery that appears to characterise her productions, and regard the proficiency she has made in the science of slander in a few weeks; to hazard such a conjecture, would be the most egregious absurdity. Her solicitations of the attention of Mr. Adolphus is too gross a departure from that modesty & reservedness, that adorn and dignify the female character, to admit of palliation. And her disgusting declaration that the "sable fair ones" were admitted in our society as associates, but too plainly bespeak the virulence of her spleen, and reprehension of her mind. She would no doubt be desirous that they should be admitted to the privilege of our company; provided she could gain admittance through their incorporation. But she will never be exalted above the circle she now moves in, and had better be peaceable. I would also advise her that when she again attempts to brood out her insinuations about a dictionary, to adopt the opinion of some more able critic than her "dear Mr. Adolphus."

"Q in the corner's" reply, I think unworthy of notice.

LUCRETIA.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Your would-be facetious correspondent "M. W." thinks the defenders and censurers of Snuff Rubbers, have occupied too large a portion of your columns. I think so, too.—I am led to hope that every lady who has any pretensions to purity of taste and refinement of feeling, will relinquish a practice which very few of that class in society can ever have adopted. I have done with the subject; "They that are filthy, let them be filthy still." It is the number of ephemeral scribbles, who with a desire to see their own pretty productions in print, have arrayed themselves against Adolphus; that has caused more than one communication from him.—"The gall'd jade winces," and after three weeks indefatigable exertions, "Tritonia" and "Gustavus" have graciously condescended to entertain the public with the farther enchanting productions of their pens.

The former I fancy in "my mind's eye," to see as a little warily urchin tripping after some antiquated matron, the bearer, of her rubbing sticks and snuff bottle. I apprehend if the truth could be ascertained, it would be found that his preceptor interested for the reputation of his pupil, had imparted his aid to help him out with his last essay. I conclude my controversy with him (whose vanity no doubt has been flattered that he should have attracted notice of any kind) by to use the language of Israel's king, recommending he "Tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown."

With "Gustavus" I shake hands and part, regretting that such zeal should not have been reserved, for some cause that would have done more credit to his age and understanding;—he no doubt has some object in view, which once attained, I hope he will furnish better testimony of his claims to both. His philippics are very harmless, and I should have concluded that after three weeks preparation he could have given more pungency to them.

I am well aware of the exasperated feelings of many of the fair sex against Adolphus, and I am equally sensible, that in his attack on the filthy practice which has caused this ire, he will not lessen himself in the estimation of any lady of sense and good breeding; the opinion of any others are quite indifferent to him, and he yields their plaudits to Gustavus, and his boyish colleague Tritonia.—These my antagonists

may continue to scribble, and enlist many recruits in their cause, but I shall not Mr. Editor intrude upon your politeness by noticing them, or any others on the same subject.

ADOLPHUS.

County, April 24, 1821.

AN ACT for the enlargement of the town of Washington in the county of Beaufort, and for the better government of the same, being supplementary to an act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, and an act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

WHEREAS, since the incorporation of the said town of Washington, sundry plans or plats of lots adjacent thereto have been laid out and added thereto, none of which are under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the said town, nor entitled to the privileges thereof;

1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all those plans or plats of land laid out as town lots adjacent to the town of Washington heretofore incorporated, to wit: Those lots and streets laid out on the lands of Augustus Harvey, dec'd known by the name of Pungo Town; all those lots and streets laid out by Joseph and Henry Bonner, on their lands, known by the name of Bonner's New Part; all those lots and streets laid out by John Gladden, on his lands, known by the name of Gladden town; all those lots and streets laid out by Hadrianne Van-Curen, known by the name of Van Ordin Town, together with the lots and streets added thereto by Grove Wright, on the Congleton lands, be, and they are hereby declared to be incorporated with, and to be integral parts of the town of Washington to all intents and purposes, as fully, largely and amply as are those heretofore incorporated, and subject to the same rules, regulations and restrictions; entitled to a full participation of all the privileges and rights of said town.

2. And be it further enacted. That in future the Commissioners of said town are authorized and empowered, and they are hereby required to lay an annual tax not exceeding five, nor less than one dollar on every hog running at large within the limits of said town, owned by any resident of said town; which said tax shall be levied, collected and accounted for in the same manner and for the same purposes as other taxes are, which are imposed by the Commissioners of said town; and persons living in said town and owning hogs as aforesaid shall give them in, in the same manner, at the same time, and under the same rules and regulation as they give in other property subject to taxation by the ordinances of the Commissioners of the said town of Washington; and every hog so given in and taxed as by this act directed, shall be distinguished by having a ring of iron inserted in the nose of said hog: And if any hog be suffered to run at large in the streets or lanes of said town of Washington without being given in, taxed and registered as by this act is required, shall be taken up by the constable of said town, or by some person acting by the authority of the Commissioners thereof, and be sold for cash to the highest bidder, and the money arising from such sale shall belong and enure to the said Commissioners of said town, in aid of the funds hereof.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.
A great deal is said here of a proclamation which the King of Naples, has addressed from Baybach to the Neapolitans, in which that Monarch, pointing out the modifications of which the Spanish Constitution is susceptible, tells them that he will not delay to them an organization conformable to the wishes and the wants of the people of the Two Sicilies; and lastly, that a Representative Assembly shall be convoked.

The march of troops on their way to Italy continues without interruption. The second battalion of the regiment of infantry of Argenteau, in garrison at Trente, has unexpectedly received orders to leave that city. On the other side there have passed thro' Clagenfurth, since the 26th, on their way to Italy, several detachments to complete legiments of infantry and battalions of chasseurs numerous divisions of the train, &c. "Our army will not advance before the answer from Naples is received." This is a formal contradiction to the news of the passage of the Po, first given by the *Journal de Frankfort*.

CRACOW, Jan. 30.
Only 47,000 Polish florins are yet subscribed towards the monument of Kosciusko, yet it seems determined to execute the plan on an extensive scale. The mound on which it is to be so large, that the expenses of bringing and casting on the earth are estimated at 40,000 florins. On the top to be placed a block of granite of proportionate size, to be hewn from the rocks on the Vistula, and which is to bear no other inscription than the name—

Kosciusko. It is further intended to purchase the whole mountain on which the mound is to be raised, with a piece of ground as far as the Vistula, to plant in useful and agreeable manner, and to plant with veterans who have served under the General. They are to have the land and dwellings as freehold property, and form a little society by the name of Kosciusko Colony. It is also proposed to support two young daughters of Kosciusko's brother, who are orphans, and in hard circumstances. In order to obtain the means for doing all this, the Committee who direct the affair, have resolved to apply to the admirer of Kosciusko in foreign countries, and to invite in France General Layfayette; in England, Lord Grey; and in North America, the late President Jefferson, all friends of the deceased hero, to collect subscriptions.

DISTURBANCES AT MADRID.

One story is good, another is told. The following accounts from the 4th edition of the latest London paper received, give a very different complexion to the reported insurrection at Madrid.

The fourth edition of the same paper contains advices from Madrid to the 8th. On the morning of the 4th, his Majesty communicated to the municipality that he had heard some insurrectionary movements towards him on the preceding evening, as he retired from the promenade, and he hoped they would take the proper measures to prevent such an offence in future.—The measures which the municipality adopted, were to send more regiments to patrol round the palace. On the 5th the King went out at his usual hour. He had scarcely quitted the palace, when the most insulgent cries were heard mingled with those of "Live the King of the Constitution!" The body guards, who were on duty, fell on the mob, sword in hand, and some persons were wounded. (One account says that some of the citizens were killed.)

Towards midnight, on the 6th, the municipality of Madrid sent a request to the King, for the disbanding of the body guards.

The King ordered its dissolution, and the persons composing it will receive some other appointments.

The municipality of Madrid, in announcing this intelligence to the people of Madrid, declared that the person of the King was sacred and inviolable.

The quarters of the body guard were surrounded by the garrison troops, during the night of the 7th.

BONAPARTE.
Extract of a letter from St. Helena dated Dec. 1, 1820.

"Bonaparte's new house is finished. It is one story high, and is situated about two hundred yards from the old building, and forms three sides of an oblong square. Bonaparte rode out some time ago to Sir Wm. Doreton's, in Sandy Bay to breakfast, taking with him a sumpter mule, laden with provisions, and ate his meal on the grass near Sir Wm's house. This was nearly the first time he was on horse back for 4 years, and he was so fatigued, that he was obliged to send for the carriage to convey him back to Longwood. He appears very unhappy. The Governor will have no communication with Bertrand, and Bonaparte will not receive any except through him. Madame Bertrand and family purpose leaving this in April next; but General Bertrand remains. The education of her young children is assigned as her motive for this step.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Charleston Courier*, dated, HAVANA, April 1, 1821.

There is an arrival from Vera Cruz, with accounts from that city to the 12th ult. It said by her, that the Vice-Roy of Mexico had been deposed by the populace, and a new Junta formed; deputies had been appointed by the Junta to go to Spain, and request a King from the Cortes, to be selected out of the Royal Family, and to reside amongst them; or to acknowledge the independence of Mexico. I give you the intelligence as I received it—it is certain, however that there has been a revolution in that country."

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe to the beginning of March, have been received at N. York. The *lighty crusaders* against the rights and liberties of mankind, have at length taken up the line of march for Naples, where their first blow will be struck. Should Naples fall, Spain must follow, and Portugal next. Our continent will then present to their imaginations attempting bait; and we must, should they succeed in Europe, be prepared to see them. The attempt will be made upon South America first. When that section of our continent is reduced to its former state of vassalage, the United States, whose successful rebellion ripples in the hearts of the monarchs of Europe, must look to it. It behoves us, therefore, to watch with vigilance.

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N MEXICO.

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April 1, 1821.

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eyed vigilance the movements of the un-
lucrusaders. They feel towards us a ha-
tred, of the most deadly character. It
was, the people of the United States that
first set bounds to arbitrary power, and
limited the progress of tyranny. Our re-
volution is the ground work upon which
similar fabrics have been erected in the
old world: Our destruction, therefore,
would be more gratifying than even that
of Naples, Spain or Portugal, because we
are the immediate cause of all the disas-
trous consequences that have befallen
crowned heads, within the last fifty
years.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SAN MARTIN TO HIS ARMY.

Soldiers of the liberating army.

We have now arrived at the place of our
destination, and it only remains for valor
to consummate the work of constancy.
But, remember that your great duty is to
heal the wounds of America, and that you
do not come to make conquests, but to li-
berate the people that have groaned three
centuries under the barbarous yoke, which
they give. The Peruvians are our bro-
thers and friends; embrace them as such
and respect their rights, as you respected
those of the Chilians after the battle of
Chacabuco.

Pecotry and violence are crimes un-
known to the soldiers of liberty, and if con-
trary to my expectations, any of ours for-
ge their duty, they shall be inexorably
punished, according to the following arti-
cles:

- 1st. Whoever shall steal or take with
violence of the value of two rials and up-
wards shall be shot after undergoing the
process commanded to be observed in the
army.
- 2d. Whoever shall shed a drop of blood
out of the field of battle, shall be punished
according to the enormity of the crime.
- 3d. Any insult offered the inhabitants of
the country, whether Europeans or Ameri-
cans, shall be punished even to the loss of
life, according to the weight of the offence.
- 4th. Every every excess against the pub-
lic morals, or the customs, of the country
will be punished as in the preceding arti-
cles.

Soldiers, remember, that all America be-
holds you in the present moment, & that
its greatest hopes depend upon the human-
ity, courage and honor which have always
distinguished you, whenever the oppressed
have implored your assistance against
their oppressors. The world will envy your
destiny if you can issue to observe the same
conduct, but woe to him who shall fail in
duty & serve as a reproach to his fellow
soldiers—I will punish him in a summary
manner, and he shall disappear from
among us with disgrace and ignominy.

Head Quarters, in Pisco, September 3
1820.

SAN MARTIN.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening, by Jonathan Har-
ris, Esq. Mr. CHARLES CARTER, of Calven
county, to the agreeable Miss ELIZABETH
BORN daughter of the late capt. Thomas
BORN of this place.



Port of Washington

ENTERED

Ship Wm and Henry Gibbs, N York
Capt. Lark Talbot, St. Domingo.

CLEARED

Ship Philinda, Waterman, Halifax, N. S.
Infant Collier, do

Notice.

The Law altering the times for holding
Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of
county, is given below. All
as concerned are informed that our
Court will be held on the third
day in May ensuing.

ALLEN CRIST, Saff.

Beaufort county, April 27, 1821

ACT to alter the time of holding the
Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
the County of Beaufort.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of
the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby
ordained by the authority of the same, That
the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Ses-
sions, for the County of Beaufort, shall
be held on the Monday next before the last
day in February, May, August and
November; and that all suits now pending
in Courts and all process issuing from
me, shall be adjourned to and made
able on the days aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall
be the duty of the Sheriff of the said coun-
ty, to give notice by public advertisement,
Court House of the said county, and
other public places, of the time of
holding said Courts, as established
by this act.

And be it further enacted, That this act
shall be in force from and after the third
day of March next.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT (CORRECTED WEEKLY)			
ARTICLES	From N. E. to D. C.		
Bacon	lb.	5	6
Butter	20	25	
Bees Wax	32	34	
Brandy, French	gal.	2 50	
do. Apple	do.	60	
do. Peach	1		
Corn	bush	37 1/2	
Meal	40		
Peas	75		
Cotton	lb.	12	
Coffee	32	35	
Cordage	14	15	
Flour	bbl.	5	50
Flax Seed	bus.	80	20
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	25
Pine Scantling	M.	6	8
Plank	8	10	
Flooring Boards	14		
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50	2	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	16		
do. R. O. do.	8	10	
do. W. O. bbl.	8	10	
Heading, W. O. hhd.	20	24	
Lord	lb.	6	8
Molasses	gal.	32	35
Tar	ddl.	1 25	
Pitch	1 10	1 20	
Rosin	1		
Turpentine	1 25		
do. Spirits	gal.	24	25
Pork	bbl.	8	10
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1 25	1 30
do W. I.	1	1 10	
do. American	45	50	
Salt Allum	bus.	75	
do. Fine	70		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	25	30
do. Lump	20		
do. Brown	10	12	
Tobacco (manuf.)	cwt	18	22
Whiskey	gal.	40	45

For New-York,

THE regular trading schooner
Franklin, Austin, master, will
sail in all next week—For
freight of a few bales of Cotton,
or passage, apply on board, or to
J. MARTIN & SON.
April 27, 1821.

Whiskey and Gin,

FOR sale, low for cash or in barter for
produce at the Distillery in this place
Washington, 27th April, 1821—1805.

THE Subscriber has taken the New
House on the corner, opposite John
G. Blount's, and will accommodate Travel-
lers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY Jun.

Washington, April 26, 1821

ADVERTISEMENT

James Pearce, use of Original Attach
William Williams, use of the town
vs. Peter W. Campario, use of Washington.

It being certified that Peter W. Campario
the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this
state.—Notice is hereby given that he ap-
pear before one of the Justices of the Peace,
of the County of Beaufort and replevy and
plead to the said suit, within thirty days
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, or
final Judgment will be awarded against
him.

RICHARD CRIST, J. P.

Washington, 30th April, 1821.—1804.

shop, Tavern, and Oyster

House keeps who sell spiritous liquors by a
smaller measure than the quart, will do well
to apply immediately for their LICENCES.
A list of licences issued, will be had of the
Solicitor at the next Superior Court;
and every Retailer, Tavern, or Oyster House
keeper, within the County of Beaufort, not
having previously obtained a Licence, may
then expect a hearing before the JUDGE.

Apply to

JOSEPH B. HINTON, D. Clk.

April 13—2w333

Notice is hereby given.

TO ALL PERSONS who may trade in
the following articles in this Port, that
from and after the 1st day of May next,
each barrel of Tar, Turpentine or Pitch,
must gauge thirty-two gallons; or Pitch and
Turpentine weigh 320 lbs. including the
barrel; each barrel of Pork or Beef must
contain 200 lbs. of good merchantable Pork
or Beef; each barrel of Flour 196 lbs. of good
fine Flour; Flaxseed, Lard, Fish, and like-
wise all descriptions of Lumber, must be
agreeable to law; otherwise I will strictly
condemn, and put in force the Act of As-
sembly relative to the Inspection of all such
articles, against any person who may violate
the same after that day.

F. BROOKS, Inspector.

Washington, March 23, 1821.—6w300.

PRINTING

In general, neatly exe-
cuted at this Office.

Music.

A HAND ORGAN with six barrels,
playing sixty tunes, (Psalms, Hymns,
Marches & many popular airs,) just from the
hands of the Workman, and pronounced by
men to be in excellent order; and being a
large and handsome piece of furniture, it
would adorn the best room in any gentle-
man's house; for sale by the subscriber, at a
reduced price and on accommodating terms.
May be seen at my residence, at any time.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

River shore, April 12—1803

John Jackson,

HAS FOR SALE,

- 1000 bus. St. Ubes Salt,
- 5 hhd. Molasses,
- 3 do. W. I. Rum,
- 3 pipes Brandy,
- 10 bbl. Baltimore Whiskey,
- 10 do. Apple Brandy,
- 10 do. Sugar,
- 10 do. best Balt. superfine Flour,
- for family use.
- 10 half do. do. do.
- 10 firkins Butter, do. do.
- 20 boxes China Tea Setts,
- 10 copper Sails, from 37 to 75 galls each,
at the reduced price of \$1 per gallon,
head and worm, given in.
- 1 hhd. Loaf Sugar,
- 2 chests Hyson Tea,
- 30 Grind Stones, all sizes,
- 40 cask. Thomaston Lime,
- 10 boxes yellow Soap,
- 10 do. mould Candles,
- Iron, Spanish and American Segars, Porter
in bottles, Coffee, Pepper, Cordials, Gin,
Powder in kegs and casks, superior qual-
ity Tobacco, Cheese.
- I will purchase 22 inch cypress or juniper
Singles, regular in the lengths and not less
than 1 1/2 inch wide, and 5-8 inch thick at
the butt, and well drawn.
- April 12, 1821—3w503

25 dollars reward.

RANAWAY

about the 10th of June, my
negro man GEORGE, about 24 years
old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black
complexion, and has remarkably large white
eyes. George was formerly the property of
DOCT. T. A. C. Cabarrus, subsequently the prop-
erty of Mr. Benjamin Ransom, and recently
purchased by me from him. George is
probably lurking about Edenton, where he
was raised, and I understand, has a sister
who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.
The above reward will be paid for the ap-
prehension of, and delivery of the above ne-
gro to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I
get him again.

JOHN MYERS

Beaufort, near Washington,
Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—1827

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Washington,
N. C. 1st—April 1821.

- A. J. J. Albert, Robert Argoe, Thomas An-
dros, J. Hugh Armstrong, Washington
Athenium Society, Washington Athenium
Society, to the President or Treasurer.
- B. William Bernard, Henry Brightman, Mrs
Brightman, Lyman Banks, Jacob Blackwell
Jube Bonner.
- C. Isaac Collier 4, David Campen, Joshua
Cook, Solomon Caton, Elizabeth A. Case,
Mary Cartaway, Patience Cook.
- D. Norton Dickenson, William Deating,
Evelyn Davis.
- F. John W. Fisher.
- G. Benjamin Girkin, Alexander Gallop, John
Gayitt 2.
- H. Sally B. Hooker 2, James R. Hooker,
Homer Higley, Robert Hudnell, Rachel
Hawkins, Cornl Higley, Charles Hauen.
- J. Zachariah Judkins.
- K. Thomas Kennaday.
- L. Sidney Lucy.
- M. Gardner Morse 2, Hugh McCullough,
William McMinn.
- P. James Privaux.
- T. Gideon Tant.
- W. John Waters, Christopher Williams,
Jeremiah Wholard, Mrs. Williams, Olive
Wilson, Howard Wiswall.

FOREIGN LETTER

which, if the inland postage is not paid, will
be returned as a Dead Letter.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Liverpool.
Persons enquiring for any of the above Let-
ters will please to ask for advertised Letters
or they may not get them.

J. GALLAGHER, P. M.

55Lpd3w302

THE CELEBRATED ARABIAN HORSE

MARK ANTHONY.

WILL S and the ensuing season in Pitt
and Beaufort counties at the times
and places named below, and in considera-
tion of the hardness of the time— and from a
desire to improve the breed of horses in this
part of the country, will be put at the follow-
ing very reduced rates: Eight dollars the
single leap, to be paid at the time of cov-
ering; Fifteen dollars the season, if paid be-
fore the 1st of October, and twenty if after
that time; and twenty-five dollars to insure
a foal; with fifty cents in all cases to the
Groom. Mark Anthony is a full blooded
Arabian, about fifteen hands high, and six
years old this spring. He was selected in
Smyrna with great pains by one of the most
competent judges from the best stock of
horses in the country and imported in the
ship Hercules into the United States from
Smyrna direct, about two years since.

He is a bay from head to shoulders and
the rest of his body milk white, beautifully
spotted with black. He is most perfectly
formed either for strength or appearance.
Of eighty seven mares he covered last sea-
son, not one failed in a foal.

The season will commence on the 15th of
March. The horse will stand at Greenville,
Yankee Hall and Washington—at Greenville
on the 15th and 16th at Yankee Hall on the
19th and 20th; and at Washington on the
22d and 23d; and will be so arranged that
he shall be at each place once a fortnight
through the season, terminating the 15th
August.

All Mares sent to Yankee Hall will be fed
if required at a charge of twenty five cents
per day, but I will not be responsible for ac-
cidents or escapes in any case whatever.

THOMAS TELFAIR.

Yankee Hall,
Pitt County, 3d March, 1821 } 1828

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI- TED STATES.

WHEREAS by various acts of Congress
the President of the United States is author-
ized to direct the public lands which have
been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and
make known that public sales, for the dispo-
sal (according to law) of public lands shall be
held as follows, viz:

- At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first
Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 31 to 35, in range 26, west of the
5th principal meridian line.
30 to 35, ranges 27 & 28 do.
31 to 35, range 9 do.
- At the same place, on the first Monday in
March next, for the sale of
Townships 31 to 36, in range 30, west of the
5th principal meridian line.
30 to 36, in ranges 31, 32 & 33 do.
- At St. Louis, in said state, on the first
Monday in December next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 & 2, east of
the 5th principal meridian line.

- At the same place, on the first Monday in
March next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in range 3 and 4, east
of the 5th principal meridian line.
- At the same place, on the first Monday in
May next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 & 6, east & of
43 & 44, in range 7 east.
- At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girar-
deau, in the said state, on the first Monday
in February next, for the sale of
Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the
5th principal meridian line.
33, range 4, east do
29, 30 & 31 do
31, 32 & 33 do
- At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois
on the first Monday in January next, for the
sale of
Townships 8 to 19, in range 9, west of the 3d
principal meridian line.
10 and 11 do
6 to 13 12 and 13 do
8 to 12 14 do

- At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third
Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 3 to 10, in range 1, east of 3d
principal meridian line.
7 to 10 2
8 to 19 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east.
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8.

- At Palestine, in said state, on the second
Monday in February next, for the sale of
Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11
east of 3d principal meridian line.
5 to 10 range 14 west of 2d
principal meridian line,
8, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13
- At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the
first Monday in Nov. next, for the sale of
Townships 8, 9 & 10 S, in ranges 4 & 5 east
8 and 9 7 & 8
7, 8 and 9 7 & 8

Except such lands as have been or may
be reserved by law for the support of schools
or for other purposes. The lands shall be
sold in regular numerical order, beginning
with the lowest number of section, township
and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, this nineteenth day of
September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

